

Chemical Separations Building (T Plant), Hanford, Washington Separated plutonium out of irradiated fuel rods from Hanford reactors. Canyon-like structure 800 feet long, 65 feet wide, and 80 feet high - nicknamed Queen Mary

B-Reactor, Hanford, Washington World's first large-scale plutonium production reactor. Produced plutonium for Trinity device, the Nagasaki weapon (Fat Man), and Cold War weapons

V-Site Assembly Building / Gun Site, Los Alamos, New Mexico Trinity device (prototype for Nagasaki plutonium weapon) and later weapons assembled at V-Site. Tests for uranium gun type Hiroshima weapon tested at Gun Site

Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago, Illinois Enrico Fermi produces first self-sustaining nuclear reaction; Glenn T. Seaborg isolates first weighable amounts of plutonium

Manhattan Project Headquarters, Washington, D.C. General Leslie R. Groves directed the Project from his office in Washington, D.C.

K-25 Gaseous Diffusion Process Building, Oak Ridge, Tennessee Largest building in world at the time; demonstrated viability of gaseous diffusion for uranium enrichment

Trinity Site, Alamogordo, New Mexico Named by J. Robert Oppenheimer, the Trinity Test began the atomic age and demonstrated viability of an implosion weapon

X-10 Graphite Reactor, Oak Ridge, Tennessee World's first reactor; produced first significant amounts of plutonium

Y-12 Beta-3 Racetrack, Oak Ridge, Tennessee Produced enriched uranium for Hiroshima weapon (Little Boy) utilizing E. O. Lawrence's electromagnetic method

